11: Haguenauer--35 [3] T-3 (no date) 1929 Formosan Aborigines
116, 553, 844, 854 Atayal

The new-born Tayal baby is bathed at once by an elderly women, his grandmother if possible. Then he is named two weeks after birth. The Tayal baby stays with his mother until he can walk. Until that time she carries him wherever she goes, and he rides astride on her hip, with his mouth at the level of her breast.

19: Guérin and Bernard--561 [4] G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868 Formosan Aborigines
116, 844, 846

The woman in labor is her own mid-wife, and five days after her delivery she resumes her normal occupations. There are no difficult deliveries among the aborigines.

22: Wiedfeldt--23. F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 842, 844, 846 Atayal

The birth of a child is not considered anything special, and takes place without a midwife or any other help. By the following day the mother has resumed her usual activities. After a few days a fire is lighted in front of the hut, in order that the purifying force of fire may drive out the impurities of birth. In contrast to other far-eastern peoples, boys and girls are equally highly prized.

24: Anonymous--91 [6] U-3 (no date) 1892 Formosan Aborigines
116, 757, 844

They wash the newborn children with cold water. They have neither doctors nor medicines, when they are sick, they bathe in the river for they believe that the Great Doctor has placed a healing power in the water. They believe that bathing is healthy at all times of the year.

31: Hofmann--623 [4] N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosan Aborigines
116, 514, 834, 844 Tsou

After the delivery, the mother cuts the sharp umbilical cord with a sharp piece of reed; the newly-born infant is washed in a brook. Both men and women are modest to a very high degree. The men who were our carriers for several days had a high sense of decency, and, if they had to relieve themselves, always hid from the rest.